SPECIAL ATTENTION of Steam-users, Engineers, Superintendents of city water works, and Electricians, is called to the Combined

Instrument, whereby a "record" may be constantly made upon a ribbon of paper, graduated to scales of TIME and of RATES OF SPEED, and whereon the

records of steam (or of water) pressure, are also being

made simultaneously and automatically, as the same are

indicated by hand and dial in the usual manner upon the same instrument, as shown in the cut,

Dynamo Machines must be run at a uniform rate

and continuously; and steam, or other motive power,

must be reliable at all times. Unquestionably these automatic means must be resorted to in order to secure intelligent and efficient action on the part

of those in charge of the several elements put in requisition for performing so important operations; and in which blundering, unfaithful or incompetent performsince of assumed or prescribed duties, will be attended

Inasmuch as Electricity and Steam are each dangerous in their nature, and both as yet on trial, no war-

rant can be found to justify anyone, even those who are

considered "experts," in delaying or refusing to apply to immediate and constant use these well-tried inventions. One or more "Alarm Gongs" give instant notice of

They were adopted and used at the Centennial Exhibition as standards for expert testing of Steam

They are alike adapted for Air, Oll, Steam, or Water

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Brackets, sent free of extra charge with the Gauges.

with very serious results.

any over pressure.

accuracy and durability.

HIS POLITICS OBJUNEIONABLE Why Mrs. Carban Sudayed to Live

With Her Bushaml-How her hard to exchange the State Several years were, same after our state government had been re-established, Mrs. R. E. Latham, of Leachburg, such for a divorce from her bushamt. It was refused, and, on appeal to the supreme court of appeals, the decision of the court below was custained. We now see that Mr. R. E. Latham has recently sued for a divorce from Mrs. Latham and succeeded—presumably on the ground of desertion, as she has refused to live with him since the original disagreement, returning to her family and friends in Kentucky, where Mr. Latham married her.

There is no suice of grandal to the court.

married ber.

There is no spice of scandal in this case, but it is a conse celebre—unique perhaps—on account of the grounds upon which Mrs.

Latham originally based her petition, and because it is a striking illustration of at lease one phase of our social and political temper and manner just after war and reconstruction had left us poor, proud, prejudiced and nearlish.

because it is a striking litustration of at lease one phase of our social and political temper and manner just after war and reconstruction had left us poor, proud, prejudiced, and peevish.

Mrs. Latham's petition, stripped of its circumlocution and litogical detail, demanded a divorce because her husband had changed his politics and became a Republican! Don't laught for it was no laughing matter either to her or to him, at that date, and, beeddes, at least one of the grave and reverend seignlors of our highest legal tribunal actually supported her application, and for the very reason alleged.

Of course, the petition set forth, voluminously, the cril consequences which had ensued to the aggrieved lady by the heresy of her liege lord. Social ostracism had ensued, with all its humiliations, mortifications, and muttiplied disalvantuces. Friends and even relatives turned cold shoulders and closed their doors. Her own feelings were outraged, as as he declared, at what she considered the perfidy of her companion in his section, race, family and associates. It was a breach of the implied contract with her, as she had accepted the relation she bore to him beaute it must of connections which he voluntarily abia. Goned, to her great grief and loss. All the new associations into which she we thrown by the change were distasteful to her, and her health and life, if in the resulting the petition and elaborating its points. It never occurred to the judge any more than it did to the lady, that he responsibility for the file she complained of lay elsewhere—on the shoulders of others the her; is seen never to have occurred to either that Mr. Latham was really more a victim than she herself—her misfortunes being merely indirect results of the persecution and elaborating its points. It never occurred to the judge agay an extended and solemn option in writing (now of record in our Virginia Reports) sustaining the petition and elaborating its points. It never occurred to the judge any increase of the fact that Mr. Latham had but e

Baughmans is married, his wife would be no more absurd in applying for divorce from him en account of the evils to her of this typographical boycott than was Mrs. Latham in basing her petition on the social boycott against Mr. Latham.

It is a very curious case, and, as it is fully given in our Law Reports, together with Judge Anderson's remarkable opinion, it wil remain forever a monumental evidence of a passionate and prejudiced intolerance which even now many declare never existed among us.

Banquet to Speaker Carlisle.

EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: Tuesday evening the citizens of Wichita tendered a banquet to Mr. Speaker Carlisle, who has been visiting here for about two weeks. and been visiting here for about two weeks, and with whom everyone seems greatly pieased. Several speeches were made at the banquet, setting forth in glowing terms the very high estimation in which Mr. Carlisle is held throughout the country. It is safe to say that if the people of Kanasa were obliged to elect a Democrat for President, they would rally in a huze majority for the speaker. But there was no politica at the banquet, and Republicans and Democrats allke united in doing honor to the guest of the evening.

althe united in doing honor to the guest of the evening.

Last night, however, the speaker deliv-ered an address on political issues at the opera house. As usual, his speech was clear logical, and able, being mainly di-rected to a consideration of 'ar'ft and iman-cial questions. It was free from anything like 'offensive partisanable," and was ils-tend to by a large authence wish great at-tention and respect. But a significant to tened to by a large audience with great attention and respect. But a significant focident occurred which indicates how thoroughly Kausas is wedded to her old love.
In the course of his address the speaker attempted to make a questation from this of
the Historia speaker, presumably with
a view to answering it. At the more meation of Blaine's name, however, the audience set up such a transmendors and prolonged cheering as to seriously interrupt
the thread and current of Mr. Carlisle's
speech. Nothing like disrespect was intended to the speaker, for everybuly was
delignized with the opportunity to hear
him. But the fact is that Mr. Blaine is so
thoroughly ingratiated in the affections of
the people of this part of the
country that their sentiments
are liable to display themselves at any time,
regardless of all other considerations. It
looks as though Blaine would have the solid
Republican delegation from this state in
1888 without turning a finger in his own behalf. Nobody here knows whether he less without turning a finger in his own be-half. Nobody here knows whether he wants it or not, but that doesn't seem to make much difference. In his address at the banquet Mr. Carlisie expressed his be-lief that Wichita would soon have 100,000 population, with corresponding commercial transactions. Kanagas.

Handkerchiefs are now used gavly dec orated with all sorts of designs-that is, gentlemen's bandkerchiefs. The designs take in all phases of life. Linen handker-chiefs are now hemstitched and have figures on them representing women in the various positions of the ballet and dressed in ballet costumes. These are for the bald headed brigade. For sporting men some of the best borses on the turf are drawn, represented garly decorated round the borders with borseshoes, asirrups, whips, whillstress. sented garly decorated round the borders with horseshoes, attrups, whips, whillotrees, and other pieces of harness. For those who are more particular about the neatness of their dress silk handkerchiefs are most popular. Some of these are very pretty. They are small and have a border of flowers or stripps. Japanese slik handkerchiefs are in great demand. They are very soft and are decorated in one corner. The designs are all Japanese and are in the quaint celors used by artists of that nation. One very pretty design, put on as if to certify to the genuincress of the article, is two of the Japanese postage stamps, painted. of the Japanese postage stamps, painted, one to red and one in green. The stamps at first sight look so natural that one thinks they are real and only stuck on.

Mrs. Hornce Helyar's Governess. Mrs. Astor gave a uncheon partylast week, says Town Topics, at which Mrs. Horace Helyar was present. A young Horace Helyar was present. A young gentleman, in conversation, said: "By the way, Mrs. Helyar, who is the remarkably pretty girl I've seen out driving with you? Why len't shehere to-day? She's a beauty, and I, for one, would like to know her." Mrs. Helyar drew herself up, and, with needless diedain, replied: "The young woman you refer to is the governess of my children."

Well, well; the governess is really very

bildren."

Well, well; the governess is really very attractive. She has charming manners and a lovely figure. She is said to be the daughter of an English curate. The masculine portion of Newport, who have for some time been trying to discover who she was, are not yet satisfied, and I understand a wager is standing as to who will make her acquaintance first. I should not be curprised if this pretty governess secured one of these eligible catches for which our mammas have been angling.

The proposed plan of forming a gross mone pool on southwestern passenger busite's, which has absorbed the attention of the magnates of southwestern roads throughout the past week, has fallen through, and now the successful organization of a pool is practically as far away as ever.

JULIUSALEM'S SECOND WALL Interesting Ofsenvery Made in Prests

ing Ground for a New Hotel. It is to Sir Chailes Warren, the present first commissioner of police, who, as Cart. Warren, acted for the Palestine exploration fund, that we owe our first glimps sof

first commissioner of police, when as Ualt. Warren seried for the Palestine exploration fund, that we owe our dratiginaps so "Underground Jerusalem". He told us to exact igures of the great depth of subbish which had gathered in the valloys, and which, in spite of the filling up, are still visible in the ancient city. The word of Sir C Warren cleared up some points that were formerly doubtful, but much remains obscure. There are many problems regarding the old topography which cannot be solved until forther excavations are made. Prominent among the points requiring light to be thrown upon them are the exact positions of the Temple and the Holy Sepulcher.

The questions have not only an historical and archwological interest, but the whole Christian world has naturally a deep suxiety to know the exact truth regarding them. At present no excavations can be carried on; the porte refuses all applications for permission to explore where digating might at present be done, and it is only when the foundations of a house require the clearing away of the ground that chance brings something to light. Such a chance has lately taken place. A new hotel had to be built near the Jaffa Gate; this was the Mediterraness hotel, which, as visitors to Jerusalem will remember, formerly stood not far from the Damsscust ate. The spot where this took place may be described in the words of the account which has come home; it is "at the head of David street," not named directly from the royal psalmist, but from the Tower of David, when stands at the end of David street, where this took place may be described in the words of the account which has come home; it is "at the head of David street," not named directly from the royal psalmist, but from the Tower of David. When this took had been excaved in the same are alreed and the remains of the own of the ancient city walls, and almost all the agreement city wills, and there are all wall, which as appressed to have been uncovered. Two courses, and in places three courses, of the stones remain

prefers for Golgotha, or Calvary, the round mound, "formed 1 ke a skull." outside of the Pamascus gate. Gen. Gordon, who lived some months in Jerusalem immediately before going to Khartoum, and devoted his time exclusively to the study of this subject, also accepted the knob of rock at the Damascus gate as the most probable position. The connection existing between the Holy Sepulcher and the second wall comes about in this way: The crucifixion took place "without the gate." Now, the second wall is supposed to be as old as the time of Hezekiab, and its existence at the time of Hezekiab, and its existence at the time of the Saviour's sejourn on earth is not doubted. The Holy Sepulcher is at present in the very middle of the city. The city may have grown around it in eighteen centuries, but if this second wall could be traced so as to inclose the spot within its circuit its specially exalted sanctity would be at once destroyed. The most sacred shrine of the Christian church would cease to exist; the Crusades would be looked upon as a delusion, as only a fight for an empty nutshell. This will show the interest which attaches to the few feet of ancient masonry which have been discovered at the head of "David street" in Jerusalem. The thirty yards of wall are not enough to decide the point; it would require, perhaps, to be traced 100 yards further to know whether it went off to the west and included the Holy Sepulcher, or turns to the cast so as to leave the shrine "without the gate." A continued exploration is impossible, as the space is all built over to the north. Under these houses lies the secret which has a uch interest and importance. There for the present it must remain, and we must wat till the time comes when some other house has to be rebuilt, and the digging of the foundations may give us another gilinpse of the significant wall.—London Daily News.

PACIFIC COAST WOMEN.

They Grow to a Large Size and Dress

Expensively. Letter in Cleveland Leader: A feature of Pacific coast life which impresses every stranger who spends much time there is the great number of large women to be great number of large women too be seen. I have remarked the fact everywhere, from Los Angeles to British Columbia. A woman with immense circumference is a rare sight in the east, but here they are as tumerous as the monatains. Thow do I assount for let? I don't account for the productions squashes produced, or for the sweet potato, four feet long, which I saw the other day. Climate men have some influence, just how one is puzzled to tell, unless the bracing air induces a ravenous appetite. But here we must not forget that the very task of digesting an undue amount of food sometimes keeps a person thin. The free and constant partaking of fruit may tend to the undestrable result. An inert life, too little vigorous exercise may take a hand in the work. But I suspect that in some cases wine and beer may be held accountable for this excessive physical development. A vast number of women on the coast use these beverages habitually, and they are not all German and French women by any means.

these beverages habitually, and they are not all German and French women by any means.

The number of Jewish women of immoderate size is especially noticeable. As a class, the Hebrew people of the coast are a prosperous people and are good livers. Many of the women, having no lack of neans, take life easily, are much in the open air, and spend hours in lively chat and in light employments. They dress richly and expensively, and the matronly portion of them not tastefully. One can pick out the Jewish married women on the street, not less quickly by the materials and the styles of their costumes than by their features, which certainly are unmistakable, nine cases out of ten. They are fond of jet and lace, of slik and velvet, and wear a profusion of trimmings. But neat fitting, which lends a charm to the cheapest material, is usually conspicuous by its absence in their costumes. And the Hebrew woman is not more trim in her bearing than in her attire. Many of them lack the snug, compact carriage so pleasant to see on the street. They get along over the ground as though it required an effort to move the body, as with most of them it must. These criticiams are not applicable to all the married women of that race. They are, however, true of many, But in the case of the young Jewish women they fail to apply. Their figures are more shapely.

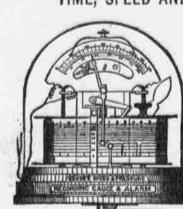
After some experience in observing women of different nationalities in a very heterogeneous population like that of San Francisco, and, indeed, of the cutire Pacific coast, one learns to recognize the race characteristics of each readity, until much

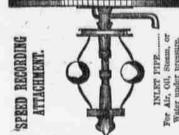
Francisco, and, Indeed, of the entire Pacific coast, one learns to recognize the race characteristics of each readily, until much intermarrying has obliterated the national or race lines. The voice, accent, features, and figure, the step, mien, choice of colors, and an idea of the fitness, as evidenced in dress and demeanor, with some other tokens, aid the student of human nature in making up his judgment in the case. And everywhere the conviction is forced upon him that the woman with good American blood in her brains and a fair amount of mental culture is the one who embraces within herself the completest catalogue of noble qualities. She is the woman of ready resources, of broad outlook upon the world's resources, of broad outlook upon the world's she is the woman most awake to the world's needs, and most capable of doing a woman's part in supplying them. She is the most self-reliant, and possesses the finest sympathies. She knows herself as women of other countries do not know themselves. She does things.

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gauge is attached, the record-sheet gives an
indubitable and accurate register of the pressure in pounds, which may assist greatly in
determining the cause of the explosion. It is
of great assistance to belier-impectors, for it
skows them how efficiently an engineer has cared
for his belier, and, also, whether the prescribed
pressure has been exceeded—how much and how
often; and for this reason alone, if for no other,
the 'Charts' should always be carefully preserved for reference. I think too much cannot
be said in its favor. Respectfully,
"GEO. B. N. Tower,
"Sup'g Inspector Am. Steam Boiler Ins. Co.
"New-York, Dec. 1, 1885."

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BOYS' BOOK OF SPORTS AND OUT-DOOR LIFE. Edited by MAURICE TROMP-SOK. New York: The Century Company. For sale by Robert Beall.

This beautiful volume, this volume of luxury, will be a tressure to the great and glorious class of youthful masculinity. It treats largely, learnedly, charmingly, with treats largely, learnedly, charmlogly, with "pictures to match," of everything they care about—"sports and outdoor life." Wide open it throws the gates of Eden. Let us glance at what is within. "Marvin and his boy hunters," "Hints on Trapshooting," "Fly-fishing for black bass." All these delightful, exquisitely illustrated chapters by the kind, sympathetic and story-loving editor. Then, "Fly-fishing for trout," "A royal fish," now, by Ripley Hitthoock. "Old fishing for trout," "A royal fish," now, by Ripley Hitchcock, "Odd modes of fishing," next, by Daniel C. Beard. The editor again, on "The bow and its use," and "An archer among the herous." Charles Ledyard Norton follows, about "Small boats; how to rig and sail them." We are taught "How to make a boat" by Frederic G. Mather. "How to build a catamaran" by W. L. Alden. "Flatboating for boys" is described by Beard, who also instructs us "How to camp out." The editor respense in "The School in the Woods." Frank E. Clark conducts us to the ocean, and teaches "How to camp out at the beach."

Woods." Frank E. Clark conducts us to the ocean, and teaches "How to camp out at the beach."

As nothing can be perfect without a woman, Elizabeth Balch comes forward and writes of "The Boys' Paradise."

"One of the Campers," who won't confide to us his name, tells of "A Boy's Camp."

The remaining chapters are entitled: "A Talk About Swimming," "Walking and Riding," "How to Run," "The Amsteur Camera," "Toboggaus and Their Use," "How to Make an Ice Boat," "Every Boy His Own Ice Boat," "Fish Spearing Through the Ice," "Hunting Jack Rabbits," by a boy; "Landing the 'Longe," and "How Science Wos the Game."

There! We've gone through the book, on our 'beads," it being necessary to go fast and no way seeming so quick as this. Even the iscomplete idea we've been thus able to give you of "Sports," dear boys, will, we know, prove to you of exciting interest. What, then, if you should possess and read the whole volume? Imagination is dumb. Reply is impossible.

Shall you not read it? You should. It will be of great benefit both to body and mind. Ask for it; keep on asking. Let there be no peace in the household till you have it!

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So specific and comprehensive is the title page of this work that nothing, it seems, remains to say, save-which is a thing selfevident—that business men of every kind, placing it on their desks, will keep it there, to be companioned by its annual successors, as indispensable and invaluable in the prose-cution of their various pursuits and in-ferests.

MY SERMON NOTES. A selection from out-lines of discourses delivered at the Metra-politan Tabernacle, with anecdotes and il-lustrations. By G. H. SPURISON. From Matthew to Acts—CXXX to CXCV. Part III. New York: Robert Carter & Bros., 523 Broadway. For sale by William Ballautyns & Son. 51.

Nothing so well could describe this volume as the following words from the author's preface: "I hope and believe that these notes will not be of much use to persons who fall to think for themselves. For

Garrison's Brazil time SS" Merrimack"

such talkers I have no sort of compission. My outlines are meant to be aids to preparation, and nothing more."

The book is very clearly expressed, and so suggestine on every page that, read where you may, passages will be found capable of immediately producting a mental sermon. So striking is the language, so eminently original, that it holds the attention after the first glassee, and is distinctly visibly when the book is closed, lingering and expanding in the memory, not to be dethroned, through an extended and absolute reign. lute reign.

When words possess such power, they are the words of gentus.

TRANSFORMED, OR THREE WEEKS IN A LIFETIME "And a little child shall lead them." By Florence Mostdomery, author of "Thrown Together," Ac Philadelphia: J. F. Lippincott Company, \$1.25, For sale by Brentano Bros.

The beautiful and salutary influence of hildhood over the ice-block life of a grasping man of business is beautifully exhibited in this volume. Very sweet and calm and southing is the story, told with exquisite grace, and destined to good work among men.

We have made an extra effort this season in WE have made an extra citort this season in suits, for which we can youth and he re-ponsi-ble as to color and wear, such clothing as will pay the consumer and ourselves to handle, trices from \$10 to \$25, Eiseman Bros. the only Washington manufacturers of clothing, cor. Seventh and E.

The Sailor Fish. In the warm waters of the Indian ocean a strange mariner is found that has given rise to many curious tales among the natives of the coast thereabout. They tell of a wonderful sall often seen in the calm seasons preceding the terrible hurricaces that course over those waters. Not a breath then disturbs the water, the sea rises and falls like a vast sheet of glass. Suddenly the sail appears, glistening with rich purple and golden hues, and seemingly driven along by a mighty wind. On it comes, quivering and sparkling, as if bedecked with gems, but only to disappear as if by magic. Many travelers had heard with unbelief this strange tale; but one day the phantom craft actually sppeared to the crew of an Indian steamer, and as it passed by under the stern of the vessel, the queer "sail" was seen to belong to a gigantic sword fish, now known as the sailor fish. The sail was really an enormously-developed dorsal fin that was over ten feet high, and was richly colored with blue and irridescent tints; and as the fish swam along on or near the surface of the water, this great fin aduatly was ly sayed to and for set but from adiaderful sail often seen in the calm seasons tints; and as the fish swam along on or near the surface of the water, this great fin natu-rally waved to and fro, so that, from a dis-tance, it could easily be mistaken for a curicus sail. Some of these fishes attain a length of over twenty feet, and have large, crescent-shaped tails and long, sword-like snouts, capable of doing great damage. In the Mediterranean sea a sword fish is found that also has a large fin, but it does not equal the great sword fish of the Indian ocean.—St. Nicholas.

Relief From Catarrh. Relief From Catarrh.

Prof. W. P. Johnson, principal of the public schools in Benton, Ark, under date of March 12, writes;

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A. J. GLEASON.

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for ague, and find is all it is recreasented to
be, RICHARD H. McGUIRE.

Gentlemen—I had malarial fover, which was followed by typhold and pneumonia. Physicians prescribed cod liver oil, but did not improve. I got disgusted and precured your Duffy's Pure Mall Whiskey and Duffy's Formula. They did me good at once. I was almost a skeleton, and would not have believed it possible to make the progress I did in a short time. I oannot say too much in their favor.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

Gentlemen—I had been for years suffering with chills, and received no permanent relief in the hands of a physician. The maindy brought on hemorrhages, but am pleased to say that as a result of using your Duffy's Pore Mait Whiskey and Duffy's Formula, I am feeling better than I have in six years, and I regard its power in curing malaria as something wonderful.

ANACOSTIA, D. C.

Anacostia, D. C.
Dear Sirs—I have been greatly benefited
by the use of your Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey. I have no symptoms now of malaria
with which I was troubled a great deal. My
stomach and liver are inspended condition.
F. L. ALLEN.

THE DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Baltimore, Md. ## OUR WHISKEY IS SOLD ONLY IN SEALED

BOTTLES, NEVER IN BULK. NO FUSEL OIL. 48 Duffy's Formula is a special household ap-plication of Duffy's Pure Ka't Whiskey, conduced principally wild raw begit ak, in liquid form, without cooking or chemical changes. It families unequaled blood forming material, welreby the weight and drough are increased. It is he may pulgiable and efficiency begt preparation ever made. It can be had of all druggists at ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

THE National Republican WASHINGTON, D. C.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

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Devoted to general news and original matter ob-tained from the Department of Agriculture and other Departments of the Government, relating to the farming and planting interests. An advocate of Republican principles, reviewing arisesty and fairly the acts of Congress and the National Administration. Price, \$1.00 per year in advance, postage free. President and Manager

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Sold by All Dealers Throughout the Gold Medal Paris Exposition 1878.

Now Over Five Years Old

The Pure Rye Whisky that I am now offering to my customers and every one who washes a strictly pure and reliable article with all of the advantages of age and care, was made by Guckenhelmer Bros. Freeport, Pa.; remained in bond three years; was then exported to Hamburg. Germany, where it was stored for two years, then brought back to this country; and now, fisching assured that there is not a better whisky in the market, I can give every family or person an opportunity to procure the best, and every physician can prescribe and procure a perfectly pure and reliable stricle at a price that will meet with the approval of every one, which is as follows: One full quart bottles for \$3.00. I also wish to call your attention to my large, choice, and well matured stock of Call-formia. Witness which conserves the street of the

wish to call your attention to my large, choice, and well matured stock of California. Wines, which embrace Port, Sherry, Sweet Muscatel, Augelpas, Hock, Tokey, and Claret. These wines being the pure juice of the grape are of such a nature that they improve with age. Those who wish a good, choice, Pure, Unadulterated Wine to use either as a gentle stimulant or a incedenial agent, or as a beverage will consult their own interests by sending us their orders for any of the above brands, which will be furnished at the following low prices:

prices;
In full quart bottles at fifty (50) cents
per Lottle, except Claret, which we sell
at 75c, per full quart bottle. All orders
by mail promptly filled. JOS. FLEMING.

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DAILY LINE TO NORPOLE AND TORT MONROE

Steamer GEORGE LEARY, Mondsys, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5:29 p. m., from Seventh Afreet where. Steamer LAIN' OF THE LAKE. Thesesays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at same hour, from Sixth struck wharf.
First class fare, 22. feline trip, 33. Return the steamer.

The LEARY stops at Piney Point and Corn field Harbor each trip. The LAKE stops at Piney Point each trip and Colonial Seach on Saturdays only. The LEARY coancets with Boston and Providence steamers. But steamers connect with Ariel for Richmond, Old Dominion line for New York, and with all other railroad and steamboat lines at Norfolk.

Secure rooms and tickets at 1551 and 619 Pennsylvania avenue and office Knox Express, 603 Pennsylvania avenue and office Knox Express, 603 Pennsylvania avenue and office Conx Express, LEART'S Telephone Call, 48-3.

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Through and prompt connection with New York, Boston, Pall River, and all points North. Through Bille of Leading given. Freight received and delivered delity until 6 p. m. W. P. CLYDE & CO.,

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DIEDMONT AIR LINE

(Trains leave B. & P. Depot. 6th and B sts.)
7:16 A. M.—Paity, except runday, for Limitaburg and intermediate stations.
11:15 A. M.—Deily for Lynchburg, Danvine,
Asheville, tharistic, Atlants, and
points south. Pallinan limits sleeping
cars to Atlanta, and thence to New Orleans.

cars to Atlanta. and themses to New Orleans.

2:00 P. M.—Dally, except Sunday, for Manamas,
Streeburg, and intermed all excitions.

5:01 P. M.—Dally for Charlotesville, Leadwille,
Cibrimmal, and points on Unexapeake
and Ohlo Rallway. Pallman Benpor
Washington to Louisville,
11:00 P. M.—Dally for Lynchburg. Charlotte,
Columbia, Augusta Atlama, Montgren
ery, New Orleans, and points south
Pullman Palace Buffet Steeping Cars ty
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Through trains from south arrive in Washington Sign, m. and 8:30 p. m.; from Louisville, 9:30 p. m.; Lynchburg Local, 2:45 p. m.;
Stresburg Local, 10:40 a. m.
Tickets, sleeping car accommodations, and
Information furnished, and bauguage checked
at office 60 Pennsylvania avenue and at Passcaper Station, Pennsylvania Rallroad, Sixth
and B streets.

General Passenger Agent.

PallTimore And Ohio Rall-ROAD

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD Schedule in effect SUNDAY, SEPT. 19, 1886, until further notice

Schedule in effect SUNDAY, SEPT. 19, 1898, until forther notice.

Leave Washington from station, corner of New Jersey avenue and Carreet.

For Chicago 19.8, m, and 19.19 p, m., daily. The 19:00 a. m., is a Fast Limited Express for Pittsburg and Chicago, arriving in Pittsburgr at 7:35 p, m., Chicago uext morning at 8:56. No exits fare is charged on this train for fast time.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, and 8t. Louis, daily, at 3:39 p. m. and 19:10 p. m., with through coaches and Pa'aco Siephing Cars to above points, without change; 8:39 p. m. is a fast limited train to Ciscinnati and 8t. Louis, arriving in Cincinnati next morning at 7:45. 8t. Louis 6:40 p. m. No extra fare is charged on this train for fast time.

For Pittsburg at 19:00 a. m., and 8:55 p. m. daily, to Pittsburg, Cleveland and Detroit, with Monarch Parlor and Siscopine Cars to Pittsburg.

For Lexington and Local Stations 8:45 a. m., daily, except Sunday, and Itol p. m., daily.

For Lexington and Local Stations 8:45 a. m., daily, except Sunday, and Itol p. m., daily.

For Havre de Grace, Newark, Singedy, Wilmington, Chester, and Philadelphila, 7:30 a. m., 1:25 p. m., and 6:40 p. m. daily.

For Baitmore on week days, 6:20, 6:40, 7:20, 8:20, and 49:20 a. m., 1:20 p. m., and 10:20 p. m., daily, 5:30, 4:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:30, 8:23, and 19:25 a. m., 1:25 p. m., daily, except Bunday.

For Baitmore on Sundays, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 19:25 a. m., 1:25, 1:30, 2:30, 4:40, 5:30, 6:40, 7:30, 8:23, and 19:25 a. m., 1:25, 1:30, 2:30, 4:40, 5:30, 6:40, 7:30, 8:30, and 19:25 a. m., 1:25, 1:30, 2:30, 4:40, 5:30, 6:40, 7:30, 8:30, and 19:25 a. m., 1:25, 1:30, 2:30, 4:40, 5:30, 6:40, 7:30, 8:30, and 19:25 p. m., on Sunday, 8:30 a. m., 1:210 p. m., For Shenandon Valley Railroad, and points South, 10 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., daily. The 10 a. m. has sleeper Washington to New Orleans, 5:30 p. m., sleeper to Little Rock.

For Annunolis, 6:40 a. m., and 1:50 p. m. For Shenandon Valley Railroad, and points attions on Metropolitan Branch, 5:36 a. m., and 1:20 p. m., daily,

7:20 a. m., daily, and 5:30 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

From Frederick and intermediate points, 6:26 a. m. and 8:15 p. m., daily, exrept Sunday.

Trains leave Haltimore for Weshington at 5:10, 6:30, 7:20, 9:30, 9:55, and 10:20 a. m., 12:16, 2:30, 3, 4, 4:20, 5, 6:30, 7:45, 9, and 11:p. m.; on Sundays, 6:30, 7:20, 9:30, and 9:35 a. m., 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, 5:06 6:30, 7:35, 9, and 1:30 p. m.

All trains from Washington stop at Relay Station except 1:25, 3:30, and 6:30 p. m.

For further information apply at the Baltimore and Ohio Ticket Officer Washington Station, 6:19 and 1:31 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Fourteenth atreet, where orders will be taken for baggage to be checked and received at any point in the city.

G. P. A.

Gen. Manager, Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, OHIO & WESTERN RAIL

Schedule in effect Aug. 1 1886. Trains will leave from and arrive at R. & P.
Station, Sixth and B streets, as follows:
Leave Washington 9:10 a. m. daily, except
Sunday, and 4:45 p. m. daily, arriving at Round
Hill 11:44 a. m. and 7:19 p. m.
Returning, trains leave Round Hill at 6:0a
a. m. daily, and at 5:15 p. m. daily, except Sunday, arriving at Washington 8:40 a. m. and 5:48
p. ni.

P. fi... Monthly and quarterly commutation rates. One thousand mile tickets, \$25. R. Brilli, Superintendent. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY, (Loave B. & P. Depot, Sixth and B streets.)
10:55 A. M.—For Newport News, Old Point Comfort, and Norfolk, Dally except Sunday, The Viginia Springs and 11:15 A. M.—For all the Viginia Springs and the west dally except Sunday. Free

the west, daily except Sunday. Free Observation Car from Charlottesville. 5:30 P. M.—For the Virginia Springs and the west. Solid train, with Pollman sleep-ers to Lausville. Pullman service to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Fast express daily.

General Passenger Agent.

General Passenger Agent.

THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO

THE NORTH WEST. AND SOUTHWEST
DOUBLETHACK SPLENDID SCENERY,
STEEL RAILS, MAGNIFICENT EQUIPMENT.

IN EFFECT JUNE 20, 1886.

TRAINS LEAVE Washington from station,
corner 6th and B streets, as follows:
For Pitusburg and the West, Cheago Limited
Express of Palace Sleeping Cars at 250 s. m.
daily; Fast Line, 250 s. m. daily to Cincinnati
and St. Louis, with Sleeping Cars from Harrisburg to Cincinnati, and Hotel Car to St. Louis,
daily, except Saturday, to Chicago, with Sleeping Car Allsonia to Chicago, Chicago Express, at 7:10 p. m. daily, with Sleeping Cars Washington to Chicago, and Harrisburg
to Cleveland, connecting at Harrisburg with
Western Express, with through Sleepers for
Louisville and St. Louis, Pacific Express, 10
p. m. daily for Pitaburg and the West, with
through Sleeper Harrisburg to Chicago,
Malagara 1900 w. m. daily, except Saturday,
with Palace Cars Washington to Rocheter.
For Williamsport, Lock Haves, 7:10, 2:00, and
11:50 a. m., 2:00, 4:15, 10:50, and 11:20 p. m. On
Stunday, 9:00 a. m., 2:00, 4:15, 10:50, and 11:20 p. m. On
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Stunday, 9:00 a. m., 2:00, 4:15, 10:50, and 11:20 p. m. On
Stunday, 9:00

3.90 a. m. and 3.50 p. m. daily, except Sunday, For Boston without change, 2.00 p. m. every day.

For Boston without change, 2.00 p. m. every day.

For Brooklyn. N. Y., all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of Brooklyn Annex, affording direct transfer to Fulton street, avoiding double terrispeacoros New York city.

For Philadelphia, 7:18, 9, and 11 a. m., 2, 4:16, 6500, 10, and 11:20 p. m. Con Sunday 9 a. in., 2 4:16, 6500, 10, and 11:20 p. m. Limited Express, 2:00 a. m. seed 2:26 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Britington, 6:28, 7:10, 9, 9:40, 9:50, 11 a. m., 2, 4:15, 6:30, 7:10, 12:35, 2, 2:34, 4:36, 6:30, 7:10, 10, and 11:20 p. m.

For Britington, 6:28, 7:10 p. m. and 4:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Abnapoits, 7:16 a. m., 12:05 and 4:23 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Abnapoits, 7:16 a. m., 12:05 and 4:23 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

AllEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURG RAILWAY, AND ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

For Alexandria, 6:30, 7:30, 9:25, 10:55, and 11:35 a. m., 2:04, 2:35, 4:30, 6:30, 5:05, and 11:35 a. m., 2:05 and 4:30 p. m.

Allexandria, 6:30, 7:30, 9:25, 10:35 a. m., 6:35 p. m.

Gally, and 4:35 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6:30, 6:30, 5:10, 10:31 p. m.

Holly, and 4:35 p. m., and 12:10 midnight (except Monday). On Sunday at 8:50 and 10:22 p. m., and 12:10 midnight (except Monday). On Sunday at 8:50 and 10:22 p. m., and 12:10 midnight (except Monday). On Sunday at 8:50 and 10:22 p. m., and 12:10 midnight (except Monday). On Sunday at 8:50 and 10:22 p. m., and 12:10 midnight (except Monday). On Sunday at 8:50 and 10:22 p. m., and 12:10 midnight (except Monday). On Sunday at 8:50 and 10:22 p. m., and 12:10 midnight (except Monday). On Sunday at 8:50 and 10:22 p. m., and 12:10 midnight (except Monday). On Sunday at 8:50 and 10:22 p. m., and 12:10 midnight (except Monday). On Sunday at 8:50 and 10:22 p. m., and 12:10 midnight (except Monday). On Sunday at 8:50 and 10:22 p. m., and 12:10 midnight (except Monday). On Sunday at 8:50 and 10:22

